1 (Case called)

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THE COURT: Good afternoon everyone. Sorry we are starting late. I guess we had some phone issues.

One of the motions that is pending before me relates to Pete Seda. I plan to resolve that motion shortly, but I had some factual questions that I want to make sure I'm accurate in my understanding in what I recite.

As to the documents that were seized pursuant to a search warrant, it's not clear to me whether those were seized from Mr. Seda's residence, from AHIF USA, or both.

MR. KABAT: You mean the documents that came from Al Haramain's law firm?

THE COURT: They were documents you say you can't turn over because they were returned to Mr. Seda by the government, and under the Federal Defenders' understanding of the magistrate judge's order in Oregon, those documents can't be produced. Those documents, as I understand it, were seized pursuant to a search warrant from somewhere. I just don't know where somewhere is.

MR. KABAT: From where Al Haramain is headquartered, which is also where Mr. Seda lives.

THE COURT: So the office was his house?

MR. KABAT: He lived in the office. Al Haramain owned the building where he lived.

THE COURT: Fair enough. That answers one of my

questions. Then were the documents returned to him before trial, do you know?

MR. KABAT: Yes. They were turned over according to the Rule 16 protective order, that is, after Mr. Seda returned to this country and before the trial.

THE COURT: So once the magistrate judge signed the protective order, then the documents were returned?

MR. KABAT: I believe that's the correct timing.

THE COURT: I should be able to determine this from the docket sheet. I assume that the charges against AHIF USA were dismissed prior to trial, correct?

MR. KABAT: Correct.

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THE COURT: I think that's all I wanted to clear up with regard to Mr. Seda.

I have the letters that have been submitted with regard to various sanctions applications. I also have the binder that the plaintiff sent me relating to their October 17th motion regarding Wa'el Jalaidan. There are a number of other groups of exhibits that relate to the MWL/IIRO and Wa'el Jalaidan motions that have been submitted that I don't have.

I'm not quite sure what the explanation for that is.

In some instances I think I have a reasonable understanding of what the information is. For example, in the affidavits of Mr. al-Radhi and Mr. al-Mujeel and others that Mr. McMahon submitted, I don't have the affidavits themselves.

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I'm not sure what the explanation is, whether it never got sent to me, whether it ended up in Judge Daniels' chambers. They recarpeted my chambers and moved me in and out, so I may be to blame. But I will need copies of the binders other than the October 17th motion binder of exhibits sent to me in relation to these motions.

That raises in my mind the related question of whether, going forward, to the extent that there were motions similar to these, they should be done on formal motion papers rather than letter motions.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, we had raised at various times the notion that certain of these motions should probably be docketed just to preserve the record.

THE COURT: Sure, the letters certainly would be docketed or should be docketed. You're basically saying toss the answer, for example, of MWL/IIRO and put them in a circumstance where a default judgment would be entered eventually. That's fairly significant relief. It seems odd to be doing it on a letter application, although the letter application is single space is probably longer than a double-spaced set of motion papers would be.

I'm trying to think through, since conceivably there will be a lot more motion practice as we go forward, whether for motions like this it makes sense to proceed by letter or formal motion papers or you don't care.

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MR. CARTER: Your Honor, I don't think that we care.

It harkens back to one of the original case orders that requires that all original discovery motions be done by letter, if my recollection is correct. We have just adhered to that practice.

THE COURT: Unless somebody on the defense side has a different view, I'm content to go forward that way. It just occurred to me that might account for some of the problem I had in terms of some of the exhibits, although I hadn't had that problem in the past.

MR. McMAHON: Your Honor, this is Mr. McMahon. I would prefer for you to decide. I want to get clarified in my mind, we owe you copies of all affidavits that we served with our opposition letter for the motion for sanctions, is that it?

THE COURT: Yes, exactly.

letter opposition as well as an affidavit. Do you have that?

THE COURT: Let me tell you what I have. I have your

September 26th letter relating to MWL and IIRO, and it says,

"In addition to the exhibits referenced herein, attached are."

MR. McMAHON: On Wa'el Jalaidan we filed a memorandum

The "attached are" part I'm missing.

On the plaintiffs' side I have the affirmation of Scott Tarbutton dated October 14, 2011, annexing three exhibits. In relation to your letter about Wa'el Jalaidan, if the only attachment is his affidavit, I have that. Is it

the existence of those documents on the very day we were filing the motion for sanctions. We were very reluctant to continue to embrace a moving target relative to what had been produced

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and what had not been produced.

We simply asked Mr. McMahon to brief the dispute on the record that existed as of the deadline that the Court had set and hold those documents to the extent the Court declined to place his clients in default. Obviously, our papers take the position that that universe of documents still doesn't represent anything nearly close to compliance with the Court's orders.

THE COURT: Just so I'm clear, and I know I've asked this question before, from the plaintiffs' perspective what is the relationship between MWL and IIRO?

MR. CARTER: The Muslim World League is, for lack of a better term, the parent of the IIRO. The Muslim World League established the IIRO in, if I remember correctly, 1978 primarily to serve as an operational arm so that the Muslim World would set broad policies and the IIRO would carry out operational activities that served those general policy interests. Although, we have seen in many instances that the Muslim World League also maintains operational presences and carries out operations on its own.

THE COURT: Mr. McMahon, I'm not wholly clear on what your present position is as to the extent to which the parent organization or organizations, in the plural, control the branches. I saw some reference to certain branches being within the control of the central agency, but I thought I saw

another one that essentially conceded that all of the branches are under the control of the parent organizations. Let me get from you what your position is to that.

MR. McMAHON: Yes, your Honor. I want to get back to the 12,000 pages. For your information, your Honor, we took the time to put those on CD's, and they are ready to go if Mr. Carter wants those.

With respect to your pertinent question here, they are separate entities. There may be certain parts of the globe where there is an MWL office and an IIRO office, but they are separate entities, have separate charters. We don't deem IIRO to be a subsidiary of the MWL.

THE COURT: I'm asking a slightly different question. For IIRO, for example, to the extent that the plaintiffs are seeking documents from branch offices, what is your position as to the IIRO's ability to secure documents from the Indonesian branch, the London branch, etc.? Is it branch-specific or do you concede that all of the branches, in terms of document flow, are within the control of the parent?

MR. McMAHON: No, your Honor, we don't concede that.

We would look to IIRO for the different office records in terms of a particular branch, like the Philippines, which the plaintiffs are very interested in. At one point I think the MWL had presence there, but IIRO has whatever records IIRO it has.

If the Court orders, I don't know what MWL records 1 exist for the Philippines, because if there was an operational 2 3 arm there at some juncture, I thought it was IIRO. I would 4 think, your Honor, that you look to the IIRO branch. Your 5 Honor, I only did due diligence in the sense that I did it at 6 six or seven of the offices. I don't want you to think that I 7 traveled the globe and visited every one of those offices. 8 haven't.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, I think there is a fair degree of specificity within the actual filings concerning the relationship between the headquarters of the IIRO and various branch offices.

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THE COURT: When you say the filings, do you mean the letter briefing that I have?

MR. CARTER: Yes, for the sanctions. They make clear that it is a highly centralized organization, that none of the branch offices engage in any activity from the hiring of an employee, to the opening of a bank account, to the issuance of a check to a potential payee without authorization of the headquarters. There are controls in place requiring those branch offices to turn documents back to the headquarters on a routine basis.

We even see as a practical matter in the course of this litigation Mr. al-Radhi mentions that, among other things, he went to Indonesia at one point and the Indonesian office was

of these organizations have a thousand or thousands of
employees, how 12,000 pages, even if it's all financial
records, would be all the financial records, quarterly, etc.,
that relate to all of these branches for a multiyear period.
Are you representing that in response to this first category
somebody, Mr. al-Radhi or somebody else, on behalf of IIRO
queried every branch office to secure the documents that

plaintiffs have requested?

MR. McMAHON: Your Honor, I believe that's the case. I will have to go back and check his affidavit. As I said at page 13 paragraph 5, these documents were apparently sent to counsel's office.

THE COURT: Just to avoid the game of chicken, I'm going to direct that you provide that CD to plaintiffs' counsel and also that plaintiffs' counsel review it.

MR. McMAHON: There are 12 CD's.

THE COURT: Like I said, the 12 CD's. I don't want to leave anybody in suspense. It's not my intent at the end of today to grant or recommend -- I think it would be a grant, since this is a discovery issue -- dispositive relief in terms of something like striking the answer of any of these defendants. But I do think, unless I'm convinced otherwise, we may be heading in that direction.

MR. McMAHON: Does your Honor have a viewpoint on the bank documents we have, which are difficult to read? I asked

Mr. Cater to send somebody down here to look at these. We inquired of the bank about a digital format, but that may be months away. I simply suggest to send somebody down to look at the bank records.

THE COURT: I didn't go back through prior transcripts, but I thought that there was a representation at some prior session that there was no digital version of this. Maybe the representation was just that there was no digital file at these defendants' offices.

MR. McMAHON: I think at that time, your Honor, we didn't have total definition on this issue. But subsequently, in conference with the bank of Mr. al-Radhi, we discovered that there is a hardcopy, and if they are to have access to the digital records, that would take an enormous amount of time. I know I referenced that somewhere that that is something that is still --

THE COURT: You say it would take I guess it was at least six months. One of the things that plaintiffs pointed out was the letter request seeking these documents, I guess from just one bank, was dated August 15th, which hardly suggests that the defendants are proceeding with dispatch.

MR. McMAHON: Your Honor, I addressed this in point 4 on page 13, right before 5. I just want to know what to do with these records, because we do have them. I want you to know that I made the offer to come and visit and see if they

1 | can read these banking records if they so terribly want them.

I can't be more definite on what is in here regarding any digital version.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, my recollection of this is that we were initially told that this was an old dot matrix printout of some banking records and that there were no digital files that could ever be identified. When we interviewed Mr. al-Radhi at Mr. McMahon's request, what he told us is that these were banking records that were printed out by their banks during the course of this litigation. That prompted an inquiry from us.

If that is the case, then digital files have existed during the course of this litigation. Has anyone gone and asked them to print it again so that we can have a legible copy or to give us the digital files? Mr. al-Radhi said we've never asked them.

So, the first representation was that we've had checked, it doesn't exist. The second representation is no one ever asked. It's just difficult for us to figure out what the actual playing field is.

THE COURT: It seems to me that there is an obligation to produce records not just in the possession of a party but those that are in their custody or control. To the extent that there are electronic records or files that are available from the banks, those have to be requested in a timely fashion and

produced.

It also seems to me that the request, unless Mr.

Carter tells me otherwise, extends to each branch of the organization. And to the extent that there are nonduplicative files in the branches, those have to be produced, whether it's burdensome or not.

This whole case is about money being diverted toward terrorist goals. As I understand it, the lion's share of the effort is to see where money went. So the notion that this is a lot of paper or bytes of information and therefore burdensome, Mr. McMahon, doesn't really resonate to be me.

MR. McMAHON: OK, your Honor. I went back and tried to find the reference to the banking records. That's in paragraph 22, I guess, of Mr. al-Radhi's affidavit. My team has also inquired of the al-Radhi bank if they have a digital record of financial banking transactions, and they have stated such inquiries should be requested to the head office and it might take six months, and we are in the process of doing that accordingly.

THE COURT: I assume if you had a large number of branches, there is also a fairly large number of banks. What is required here is not one request to one bank but, to the extent that records don't exist in the branches themselves, many requests to many banks.

While I said that I'm certainly at this stage not

1 going to grant dispositive sanctions, at some point Mr.

2 | al-Radhi or somebody else, as a 30(b)(6) witness, is going to

testify as to the efforts that these defendants made in

4 | response to these requests.

Except to the extent that the two sides can agree that some branch office is not relevant, if each branch office is not queried and the documents from that branch produced, as far as I'm concerned that will have been an inadequate search and may lead to dispositive sanctions.

MR. McMAHON: I hear and appreciate that, your Honor.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, we focused a lot during the discussion today on the financial records and bank statements, but there were a number of other categories.

THE COURT: I had written down, just on the April 12th order, I was going to focus on 1, 3, 4, 6, and 8. We don't have time to go through each one. I know 2 is important to you, but you seemed to get a list of orphans, so I skipped that one.

3 relates to the annual constituent council meetings where it would appear that there should be centrally located files. To the extent that there is something from the Philippines' office, as an example, that the main office doesn't have, if the Philippines office has it, it needs to be produced from that office.

I guess 4 is similar, although I would imagine Mr.

defendants will not have done their job as to audits unless

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they have searched their own records to make sure that if they
have retained copies of audit reports and the documents that
underlie the audit reports -- I guess the first of those is
more likely than the second -- that that be produced. Saying,
well, we'll contact the auditor and see whether they will give
it to us if a copy of the audit report is sitting in IIRO's
office doesn't cut it, as far as I'm concerned.

MR. McMAHON: I hear your Honor. You want any and all records produced that are still in the possession or control of the charities that in any way supported the audit.

THE COURT: Or that are the audit, yes.

MR. McMAHON: OK.

THE COURT: Whether that is found in Saudi Arabia or in the Philippines office doesn't much matter. Somebody, Mr. al-Radhi or somebody else, in an organized way has to query all of these offices and be in a position to say what was done to follow up, and you really need to document the process.

As an example, in the April 26th order there was a requirement that records that relate to Mr. al-Mujeel be produced. There is a representation that the Indonesian office was checked, but I gather he worked in the eastern province office. It would be a little like reviewing the files of the Southern District for an Eastern District of New York case. That doesn't seem to be terribly helpful or likely to adduce responsive documents.

MR. McMAHON: I understand, your Honor. Thank you.

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THE COURT: I know you understand. I thought I was reasonably clear about this in our prior conferences. We don't seem to be moving forward. Perhaps it is that we never will and that the plaintiffs' motion ultimately will be granted. Even though you have been to Saudi Arabia, it sounds like folks don't understand what their duties are.

For example, saying that somebody has contracted to have a further audit of records to my mind is somewhat inexplicable in that the plaintiffs don't want audit documents created now, they want preexisting financial records and audits. It's interesting, I suppose, that perhaps as part of your defense somebody is doing an audit, but it really doesn't relate at all, as far as I'm concerned, to document discovery in this case.

Let me jump ahead a little. At some point Mr. McMahon will tell me that these organizations have produced all of the records they have and I have indicated that I think it is going to be appropriate to test that through a deposition of one or more 30(b)(6) witnesses. Where will a deposition like that take place?

MR. McMAHON: Your Honor, perhaps we can answer that. We can very easily arrange to have that done in London.

THE COURT: That may be the answer.

MR. McMAHON: I think they even have a London office,

1 | one of these law firms.

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THE COURT: Looking at the number of people in the courtroom, I'm sure one of these law firms has a London office or can find a room at Heathrow.

In terms of the indices, I agree that the responsibility of producing documents can't be shifted from the defendants to the plaintiffs, but I'm not sure that the plaintiffs have really looked through the indices to see whether there are categories of documents that can be excluded or focused on or prioritized or whatever.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, as I've said, we have had people go through the hundred or so thousand cells within the spreadsheet. There really is not enough in a descriptive sense to allow us to use them. So, they have limited value.

MR. McMAHON: Maybe Mr. Carter can send me a brief email on one of those categories, your Honor, to point out why that particular characterization is too limited to afford the 9/11 lawyers to say that's the document I want.

THE COURT: I'll go further than that. You said that there was an attempted meet-and-confer but that plaintiffs' counsel, it appeared to you, didn't have the indices with them.

MR. McMAHON: Right.

THE COURT: I'm going to direct that there be a meet-and-confer where both sides have the indices and you can have a discussion about what they do or don't shed light on.

1 MR. McMAHON: OK. That would be before our 30(b)(6)?

THE COURT: Presumably.

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MR. McMAHON: Yes.

THE COURT: I view the 30(b)(6) as at a very late stage of this process. Conceivably, if the defendants produced all the documents they had and convinced the plaintiffs that that were so, there would be no need for a 30(b)(6) witness as to the document search. But if we are headed in the direction of dispositive sanctions, I want there to be a clear record.

MR. McMAHON: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm picking at random parts of the papers.

There is a request for records that relate to the expulsion of some folks from which office?

MR. McMAHON: The expulsion of offices allegedly from Pakistan. It's based on a newspaper clipping, your Honor. It refers to Arab charities.

THE COURT: But the response is (a) nobody has been arrested and (b) the conviction was thrown out. There is a lot of argument on both sides about the merits of this case, which in terms of discovery is largely irrelevant.

MR. McMAHON: There was no conviction, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's fine. But the request is not for records related to the conviction or the arrest of folks in Pakistan. It's as to the expulsion of one or more people from Pakistan. It may be that nobody was expelled, but the response

doesn't say that. It talks about the convictions were thrown out. It talks about nobody was arrested. The response, it seems to me, is not responsive. There either are or are not records that relate to the expulsion of officers or employees from Pakistan.

MR. McMAHON: The reference to Arab charities, your Honor, that's kind of broad. That's what it says. That's the problem. There could be a ton of Arab charities involved, and maybe some of them were expelled for whatever reason.

THE COURT: Let me get back to that portion of the letter of plaintiffs. It's page 15 of plaintiffs' letter.

MR. McMAHON: It's actually page 9, your Honor.

THE COURT: Page 15 of, I'm sorry, your letter says, and you're quoting from the request, that you haven't produced any documents related to the expulsion of IIRO personnel from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. I suffer because I haven't read that al-Radhi affirmation, but you're saying that the fact that that didn't occur is confirmed by the director general's office stating in a letter that "no employee has so far been arrested having a link with al~Qaeda, the government of Pakistan, or any other investigating agency. The office is running smoothly," etc.

The office could be running smoothly, nobody could have been arrested or had a conviction that was affirmed, and yet a dozen people could have been expelled. If there were no

documents that relate to expulsion because nobody was expelled, that's one thing, but there needs to be a clear response to the request.

MR. McMAHON: That was my understanding, your Honor.

I went over that with Mr. al-Radhi. It was basically the newspaper clipping, to the extent he had any records pertaining to that, they should be produced. We didn't find any records for that. We'll verify that or re-verify.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, a few points. We have invested tremendous time and resources over a period of many months to get to the point where the Court is again directing these defendants to do what it told them to do back in April. The only basis we had to try and maintain integrity in the process was the fact that we did have some independent information verifying that they weren't complying with their discovery obligations.

It is only now that we have presented it to them that they are acknowledging some of these gaps. And now that we have made the case, they are going to start to begin this process of producing the documents. We have lost time, resources that could have been invested in other aspects of the case.

This kind of process of discovery only plays into a broader effort to outlast the plaintiffs by using up all of their resources before they can get to a point of having an

opportunity to litigate this case on the merits.

Where we are now is that we are going to have another meet-and-confer, Mr. McMahon and his clients are going to peruse droves of additional documents, and we are going to go back to the beginning with Arabic translators and consultants and everyone else combing through them in considerable detail to try and demonstrate that stuff has been withheld again.

I just don't know, given where we have come thus far, that there is much basis to think that there is going to be true compliance going forward or that there will be a reasonably obtainable methodology for demonstrating noncompliance once we have already sort of showed our hand.

MR. McMAHON: Your Honor my short response to that is Mr. Carter should take a look at the 12 disks, the CD's, the 12,000 pages, and maybe comment on that.

THE COURT: I have already directed that he do that.

I recognize that the defendants, and perhaps not just these defendants, are a bit of a moving target, but I don't think it is appropriate to say, well, if they didn't give it to us by the date we filed our motion, we're not going to look at it.

Part of what I need to consider is prejudice, and it's hard to demonstrate prejudice if Mr. McMahon can say, well, if they'd opened the file or come to my office, all of the records they want are there, admittedly late, but they are there. I suspect if it's 12,000 documents, it may make a dent in what

you are seeking, but it probably makes a fairly small dent.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, part of the prejudice I think we would identify is that, for instance, the 12,000 documents can include branch office reporting that in one of the early filings we were told didn't exist. We then invested all the time and resources to have investigators go out and collect information and comb through documents to prove that they did exist. The prejudice we have suffered so far, is the incredible investment of money, time, and resources simply to get to the point where the defendants acknowledge effectively, yes, there's a whole bunch of stuff that we never looked for.

THE COURT: The alternative, I suppose, is to proceed directly to the 30(b)(6) deposition. That might put a finer point on what you are telling me and what seems to be correct in terms of what was and wasn't done. But I'm not sure that at the end of the day I wouldn't have to provide some relief short of throwing out the defendants' answer before taking that step.

I guess I understand your frustration. I'm prepared to move forward on the basis of the motion papers I already have, supplemented as is appropriate so that you are not starting from scratch again. But I do think we need to take this a step at a time.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, could we reserve at a minimum that if we get to the end of that process, the Court would entertain an application, if we fall short at the end of an

actual dispositive motion, for a motion for sanctions to recover some of the costs and expense we have incurred over nine months of simply proving that these documents exist?

THE COURT: Oh, sure. Yes.

MR. McMAHON: Your Honor, you should be aware that Mr. al-Radhi has invited these lawyers to come to London at his own expense or at the charity's expense to go to an overseas office and actually learn how the office operates. It would be a wonderful education for them. I wrote them and said WML would pay for that trip.

It is extraordinary, I think, the affirmative response from these charities to accommodate these attorneys. Keep in mind, your Honor, we have been sued for a trillion dollars. I have never been involved in one of these trillion-dollar lawsuits before. Now, with these 12,000 pages, we are up to 35,000 pages of discovery. But you have heard my speech before. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: The trillion-dollar ad damnum and the seriousness that you view it with is hard to square with an earlier stage where I think you were having trouble getting advanced sufficient funds to go to Saudi Arabia.

Putting that aside, I think there has to be greater focus here. I've said in the past that if I were the plaintiffs, I'd take you up on the offer to visit these offices. But if they want to proceed the way they are and on

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the record they have, I'm not going to require that they go to London or the Philippines or anyplace else.

MR. McMAHON: Your Honor, we should forget about, then, the vendor proposals that we brought to your attention?

THE COURT: Yes. Getting a bid to copy every scrap of paper, if that's what the offer is, in Saudi Arabia is a nonstarter. The duty of identifying responsive documents really belongs to the defendants. There are also other issues. Once you move documents, for example, from Mecca to another city, I don't know that you can say we're producing them as they are maintained in the ordinary course and therefore the plaintiffs have to come inspect them.

MR. McMAHON: I think in United LEXIS, your Honor —

I'll have to go back and double-check — there would be an

analysis of all the documents to say these documents are

responsive to number 1 or number 4 or number 6 or number 3.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, I didn't get that.

MR. McMAHON: I think in United LEXIS, your Honor, there certainly was, for instance 2 to 6,000 MWL folders. That would be an attempt to narrow that down in the sense that these are the documents that are necessarily responsive to X, go through the use of classic work, discovery work.

THE COURT: I have directed that the two sides meet and confer with regard to the indices that either will or won't shed light on this process. Given the track records so far, I

understand the plaintiffs' reluctance to write a check for files that may or may not be responsive.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, if I could add one thing to that. After having spent all the time and money we have to prove that the documents exist, I think we are doubly reluctant to write a check, now that they acknowledge them to exist, for them to produce them. It's tripling the investment, effectively.

THE COURT: Let's move on, unless somebody wants to add something with respect to MWL and IIRO, to Wa'el Jalaidan.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, before we move on, I apologize, but we didn't set any time frame for this process.

THE COURT: That's true. I want to tie it to the discussion of the timetable for fact discovery in this case, which was one of the points you wanted to raise. In fact, let's do that next rather than moving on to Wa'el Jalaidan.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, I had some conversations with counsel for Dubai Islamic Bank and some of the other members of the defendants' executive committee about what we contemplated would be a brief extension of the rolling production probably to 60 days. The process that was just described with regard to the Muslim World League and IIRO gives me some pause to suggest that we can complete everything we are doing and the additional work with those defendants in 60 days.

THE COURT: Is it feasible to have, in terms of

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the actual documents, I'm not really sure that it makes sense to give them more time than other defendants by virtue of their failure to make a diligent search to this point.

What I would ask, though, because of the track record we have with these particular defendants, is that we have a pause from our obligation to collect everything potentially responsive to their requests and give us an opportunity to focus on making our productions to the other defendants. I think we would be in a position to produce our documents to the Muslim World League and IIRO say some 30 days after they had completed their production.

THE COURT: I'm not going to do that. What I'm going to do is extend the rolling discovery deadline for both sides as to those defendants for the same 60 days. If I see some good-faith effort to move forward in terms of document production, maybe there will be some additional adjustment. If I don't, there is not much point in me extending this ad nauseam.

MR. CARTER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: I guess I will do the same with respect to Wa'el Jalaidan.

MR. CARTER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: It seemed to me there were issues as to whether banking records were in Mr. Jalaidan's position or a representation that they were not in his possession versus the

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plaintiffs' view, which I agree with, that if they are in his custody or control, they are also producible, and that if he has the practical ability to get them from his banks, they are within his control.

Part of the response that I received from you, Mr.

McMahon, was, well, the accounts have all been seized. I have
no doubt that perhaps he couldn't write a check against one or
more of these accounts, but that's not the same as saying that
he can't obtain records that relate to them.

MR. McMAHON: Your Honor, I have had a lot of experience with designated entities, for good and bad. Banks are conservative institutions to begin with. They would hesitate to have any kind of dialogue with respect to alleged designated terrorists because without having procured a license, for example, from OFAC, you can't deal with such people, you're breaking the law.

I think they would be very hesitant to do anything.

And Jalaidan I guess would have to pay attorney's fees to the bank to hire special counsel to investigate all of this to see whether or not they are even allowed to take a request from him for certain bank records that are no longer in his physical possession but in the bank's control.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, effectively what Mr. Jalaidan is trying to do is use his designation by the United States and the UN as a shield from the discovery process. In articulating

that position, all he gave us was a very generic affirmation in which he said, for instance, that he has contacted some of his banks but that effectively they won't take his calls.

We don't see any sort of documentation establishing the kind of diligent effort to obtain the records that one would expect, particularly from someone who is trying in good faith to obtain records that in his position to the Court would exonerate him from the claims in this litigation. We don't see letters from counsel or anything of that nature.

THE COURT: Since he is a designated terrorist, apparently, I've indicated how I would expect the record to be made clear with respect to MWL and IIRO. I would anticipate that there would be some complications whether you're taking his deposition regarding documents or as to the merits of this case. How do you envision that unfolding if indeed the case goes forward as against him?

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, I think what we had in mind at this point was simply an order for him to undertake all diligent efforts to obtain the bank records and to provide the Court and the plaintiffs with some documentation verifying that he has done that.

As your Honor saw, we produced an affidavit from Professor Gerulli, who in large degree was the architect of the executive order 13224 program that liaisoned to the UN relative to its program. He is quite clear that the programs don't

prohibit the banks from sharing this information. And the 1 2 3

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record seems to establish that in that one of the banks Mr.

Jalaidan says he can't get records from is Faisal Finance, which gave him records three years after his designation.

What we are really looking for is some record to establish that he has undertaken those efforts.

THE COURT: He's produced records. Does that necessarily mean that he obtained them from the bank rather than from his own files?

MR. CARTER: He is producing a 2005 account statement from a bank that froze his account in 2002.

THE COURT: If he had that in his back pocket, then he didn't need to go to the bank.

MR. CARTER: What I'm saying is he is taking the position that from the date of the freezing of his accounts, all of his banks have uniformly refused to deal with him and to provide him bank statements, yet he has a bank statement from three years after that point in time.

THE COURT: I see your point. I guess, Mr. McMahon, it comes down to the same thing I said with respect to your other two clients, namely, that there has to be a full-court press. And, as Mr. Carter indicated and I've said before, it has to be documented. If you're not sufficiently able to document a vigorous effort to obtain those documents, it may be that sanctions are imposed.

MR. McMAHON: Your Honor, if I could ask Mr. Carter
this. What precludes the plaintiffs' lawyers from issuing
subpoenas to these banks and demanding the Jalaidan records?

Then they might have an excuse to produce the records, that
they are not dealing with global terrorists, they are producing
records pursuant to a valid subpoena.

THE COURT: I'll let Mr. Carter answer that, but my answer to it is they have the right to ask the defendant produce that which is in his control. You're saying it's not within his control, but I'm not sure this has adequately been established.

MR. McMAHON: They have a track record, your Honor, of seeking extrajudicial assistance throughout the course of the litigation. I'm just curious if they even tried one of these things to see what the response was.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, they are beyond the subpoena power, so it's not a simple matter of issuing a subpoena. I think what we are running into here is a problem that we have run into consistently, which is an effort to reformulate the discovery process in a manner that deserves the defendants' interests but bears no relationship to the rules. We have seen it with the Muslim World League and the IIRO, and we are seeing it with Mr. Jalaidan.

If there is a record that he has undertaken good faith and diligent efforts to obtain these records and has been

today?

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, there was the scheduling issue, which I think the Court has addressed.

> THE COURT: Right.

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MR. CARTER: We have one issue that wasn't on the agenda letter simply because it came up on Monday of this week and has no bearing on any of the defendants here, if I could

MR. KREINDLER: Yes, your Honor. This is for the next

Anything else?

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conference.

THE COURT:

THE COURT: Do we have a date by the way?

MR. KREINDLER: It's the December conference.

THE COURT: There is a date scheduled?

MR. KREINDLER: Yes. This is the defendants' request from us for information on standing and the plaintiffs' damages. If I spend two, three minutes on it, I think we can save hours of future brief writing and discussion.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. KREINDLER: First of all, I think it is important to keep in mind where we are trying to go on this case. This is not the regular case where there is going to be varying individual damages. Speaking personally, my goal is a uniform recovery on each death case and each injury case and an allocation to the economic and property damage plaintiffs. So, any information about whether a victim was married or had children or who is the executor or how many people are involved really isn't going to be relevant here.

Second, as a practical matter, the only way this case is going to work --

THE COURT: Wait. Let me stop you at point one. I'm probably not the judge who should be asking this question, it's probably Judge Daniels, but let's say that every victim was single and childless or, conversely, every victim was married and had 12 children. Wouldn't that affect the equation?

MR. KREINDLER: As a practical it's not going to here,

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your Honor. The precedent is the numbers used now by the foreign claims commission for all terrorist claims against Libya, which is 10 million a death, 3 million an injury. That is our goal. People receive damages from the VCF, some received damages from the insurers for American and United. Some didn't sue at all.

The common element here is driven by and of the intentional tort punitive damages type of case. The way we are handling the case is on that uniform basis.

Now, if any one of these defendants or any group of defendants got to the point where they wanted to talk about settlement, it would not be making 25,000 offers on each injury and death case. As a practical matter, a defendant would come forward and say, we want out of this case, we can put up a hundred million dollars, what can we do? Then, with the Court's assistance, we would find a mechanism with your Honor or special master to create a fund following the proportions that we have recommended to our clients.

THE COURT: I guess some of this must have been followed in the Libya case?

MR. KREINDLER: Exactly. It's a paradigm that the state department and the justice department and the administration are using with Libya, and it's the model we're following in other cases, the Mumbai case, etc.

Right here I want to say that apart from wasting

thousands and thousands of hours of going to all these families and saying who was appointed -- it's a colossal waste of time and it doesn't advance the litigation.

One specific thing came up, and really this is my request that the defendants withdraw a demand. What is coming up ahead is an ostensible standing issue under the VCF. The defendants have focused on the language of the VCF to advance an argument that some plaintiffs may be eligible against some defendants. It just isn't the case. Let me lay it out right now. Here is the legislative history of how the VCF came about.

Senator Schumer passed the first version. Five minutes after it came out, my father and I called him up -- my dad had known him for 30 years -- and said, Chuck, you screwed it up, you forgot to leave the exemption for the suit we're working on against the backers of al~Qaeda. He said, oops, we'll fix it up. The fix three or four days later was to permit these very suits that we have been litigating for ten years. Now, if there is any doubt about what I'm saying, I can have Senator Schumer verify it. Ken Feinberg will verify it.

I would like now to take all these nonissues that will waste hundreds and thousands of hours out of the case so we can be at a point in the very near future where we're not doing exactly what we are doing with you and pulling teeth to get liability documents.

I think the case can move forward. If the defendants need Ken Feinberg or Senator Schumer to verify what I'm saying here on the record, we can do that. But I'm representing that that's the fact. I'd request that they withdraw those demands.

THE COURT: Let's assume that everything you said, I

have no reason not to, is a hundred percent accurate. If the legislation is unambiguous and reads the other way, aren't the plaintiffs entitled perhaps to discovery but at least to make the argument that the statute unambiguously requires something other than what you just said?

(Pause)

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THE COURT: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record)

THE COURT: Now we are on the record.

MR. KREINDLER: I wanted to bring it up now. I think it is unambiguous. I wanted to say what I just said because I think we can save a lot of time. Defendants can call me about it tomorrow or next week to discuss it further. But I would like to focus on the work that must be done and not be diverted by things that are going to wind up being irrelevant.

THE COURT: I guess ultimately, absent some agreement, it becomes a discovery issue as to whether that discovery is or is not appropriate.

MR. KREINDLER: Yes. Our position is that we are doing liability discovery, which is the defendants' conduct,

as I state in our papers, it's not simply a matter of whether

objection to any of the current parties to this case ordering

from the court reporter a copy of the transcripts provided they are willing to be bound by the confidentiality provisions that we agreed to in our resolution agreement with the plaintiffs.

I think we shouldn't have to give them over, I think you have to buy them, but that's besides the point.

I think this letter application that you got is a classic example of why they have meet-and-confer rules in the place in the first place. Had nobody anybody to call us, they would have known that and maybe I wouldn't have had to come up here.

I look at the letter that you are looking at right now. Four attorneys signed it. When I got it and looked at it, I said, what is this thing? I emailed the court reporter and I said, which of those four have actually asked for a copy of the transcript? Three of them had not. Only one had, had only asked for one transcript, and that was WAMY's counsel, Mr. Mohammedi. I'm going to back up a little bit and explain how that happened.

I do want to say that there is a legitimate issue as to former defendants who have been dismissed and who are now on appeal at the Second Circuit getting copies of those deposition transcripts. As to those people, we have objected to them getting them because that was not part of our bargain with the plaintiffs. We would like an order from the Court to that effect, because I know that at least one of those defendants

THE COURT: Right. I had forgotten the context. This was your way out.

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MR. BARENTZEN: Exactly. Due to no fault of our own,

1 | the plaintiffs noticed these depositions on very short notice.

2 Some of the defendants objected, they wanted them moved. We

said no, we want to hold the plaintiffs' feet to the fire.

That's what we negotiated and that's what we ended up doing,

5 | and I absolutely think it was the right thing to do.

The other defendants counsel, like WAMY's counsel Mr. Mohammedi, rather than call us, rather than talk to us, they told you that we were trying to block them from getting into the depositions. It was never the case at all. I think your order actually said something to the effect like it was absurd for us to try to block them from going to the depositions.

THE COURT: I don't remember that. I just remember saying that it would be without prejudice to anybody's right to say we want a further deposition.

MR. BARENTZEN: There was one part of the order which we interpreted as suggesting that you thought maybe we were trying to block people. Never the case at all. We went forward. Numerous of the defense counsel showed up.

THE COURT: I don't think I suggested that you were trying to block people but were, as you just told me, desirous of standing on your rights to have it done within the particular time period pursuant to the stipulation, which at least as to one lawyer I thought made it impractical or impossible for him to attend.

MR. BARENTZEN: Ms. Luque will get to that lawyer, who

is Mr. Mohammedi, because we now know what he is doing and why he couldn't get there, which I think you might find interesting. The point is we did the depositions, took them.

Several defendants showed up. Dubai Islamic Bank's lawyer showed up. They got the transcripts, no problem.

What actually happened was, because these are confidential transcripts, I said to the court reporter at the completion of the three depositions, listen, I don't know who's going to try to get these, it might be some nonparties, it might be some people outside the case. They are confidential. If somebody asks for them, I'll be the lightning rod. I don't want you to be in the middle of it. Just say, listen, call Mr. Barentzen, talk to him.

I had absolutely no intention, never have said to anybody, that you can't have these things. It was never the case other than the nonparties, who I did say that to.

As to the actual party that tried to call, the WAMY lawyers, Ms. Luque, they have actually been actively avoiding us. Instead of talking to us, instead of doing the meet-and-confer, they have actively avoided us and filed this motion.

I think maybe now Ms. Luque can explain to you the background as to what has gone on with the WAMY lawyers.

MR. McMAHON: Your Honor, this is Mr. McMahon. Can I be excused?

THE COURT: Fine by me.

1 MR. McMAHON: Thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Luque?

MS. LUQUE: Your Honor, I appreciate your going through the extra efforts to get me on the line. I wish that Mr. McMahon hadn't gotten off. I was very troubled by his refusal to get me back on the line, particularly since in my view I was somewhat adverse to him, at least in the position that Mr. Barentzen is articulating.

I think Mr. Barentzen and I felt that the Court may have been somewhat disappointed in thinking that we were trying to avoid our obligations. I think that is maybe what we got a sense out of your order.

THE COURT: I guess maybe I had the sense that you were playing hardball but well within your rights. I may have conveyed that thought. Maybe I was more subtle, but probably not, I think I might have said this problem would go away when the depositions were adjourned.

MS. LUQUE: Yes. I appreciate what the Court is saying today. However, I think what's happened is we have become a bit of a political football here with the defendants. One of the reasons I wanted to speak to the Court is to try and get the Court's help in reminding them of their obligations to talk to us before they write letters which contain what I think are gross inaccuracies.

THE COURT: Wait. Let me ask, as to folks who are

just a bit. If the Court will recall, I think the Court did

Having said that, I'd like to talk about Mr. Mohammedi

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THE COURT: Wait. Maybe I can short circuit this. If somebody other than Mr. Mohammedi or the other applicants is going to pay for the transcript, it seems to me it would be the plaintiff, not the deponent's counsel. But I'm not sure that it's appropriate for plaintiffs' counsel to pay for it either. Either way, I think I get to where Mr. Barentzen was a minute ago, which is this hasn't been discussed amongst the attorneys, so it seems to me it's something that ought to be discussed and brought to me next month.

MS. LUQUE: With one exception, your Honor. I want to put this on the record because I find it extremely troubling.

The Court will recall and recalled a moment ago that Mr.

Mohammedi apparently couldn't attend these depositions because he was traveling in Saudi Arabia. It turned out that he was contacting one of my clients, former clients, in this very matter directly to obtain an interview.

When I found out about this, I told Mr. Mohammedi that I wished to be present at least telephonically and then he could proceed with an interview.

THE COURT: You're talking about one of the deponents?

MS. LUQUE: Yes, someone who was overseas.

THE COURT: OK.

MS. LUQUE: What happened, however, was that instead of arranging the interview at a time when I could be present, Mr. Mohammedi arranged for that interview to occur

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simultaneously with one of the depositions he knew would be occurring in the States and went ahead talking to my client without my presence.

It is with some distress that I wanted to be in front of the Court today. I don't understand why our former co-defendants are approaching this matter this way. Your Honor, it is somewhat troubling to me that somebody before the Court would take the position they couldn't attend noticed depositions because they were busy contacting a represented party and then particularly scheduling that interview to coincide with the deposition that that lawyer knew that I had to attend, and then on top of that to object to the Court that it was I that was keeping him from the deposition transcript and somehow impeding him.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Can I answer this, have an opportunity to answer this?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: I think the first time that we were aware of this deposition was when we saw a notice of the deposition that was forwarded to us a few days before we were traveling to Saudi Arabia. At that time we were not even intending to interview anyone.

When we saw that, my associate, who is here in this court, reached out to Ms. Luque and asked her if she could postpone this deposition. She said to her, no, I will not be

will not appear in that deposition. We could not resolve that issue.

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1 I asked her about --

THE COURT: Wait. If you were able to in that time slot interview this individual, why couldn't you attend the deposition by telephone?

MR. MOHAMMEDI: I was in Saudi Arabia, your Honor. I was not here. The witness was in Saudi Arabia, was not in the United States. The deposition was held in the United States. I could not be in two places.

THE COURT: Was the deposition by telephone? How was this done?

MR. MALONEY: It was done in Virginia, your Honor, in Herndon, Virginia, as noticed. That's where they lived, the three witnesses. There was a fourth witness, who was not deposed, who I believe resides in Saudi Arabia.

THE COURT: The person we are talking about, Ms. Luque, was not one of the deponents?

MS. LUQUE: No, your Honor. But, your Honor, just for the record, he was a defendant in this case until the dismissal which just occurred. Everyone should have known I represented him.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Your Honor, I made sure --

THE COURT: Wait. If he was a defendant and if Ms. Luque entered a notice of appearance on his behalf, how could you not know that she was representing him?

MR. MOHAMMEDI: I did not know it when I sat with him.

Your Honor should note the fact that I stopped the interview
right away when he mentioned. I asked him who was representing
him, and he said Ms. Luque, and I said we have to stop this
deposition -- I mean this interview.

Afterwards, I reached out to her and she said to me, I need to be present, if I can, at least in the beginning of that interview. I said that's fine. I sent her an email, which I have, and asked her if she could do it at this time. I can't remember if she replied to me, she said to me yes, it's fine. I can't remember. Something like that.

MS. LUQUE: Ha.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: What happened was that afterwards I got a confirmation from her client telling me that Ms. Luque had spoke with her, and she said it was fine, she would not be there, it would be fine if I could sit down and talk to him.

MS. LUQUE: Your Honor, that is not true.

MR. BARENTZEN: I have the emails in my hand, your Honor, which say the opposite.

THE COURT: We are not going to go down this path at 4:15 today, because I have another conference. You may have seen folks gathering in the back.

Ms. Luque, if you want to pursue this, that's fine.

Send me a letter setting forth what you believe occurred. I'll

let Mr. Mohammedi respond. What I may end up doing is

referring it to the grievance committee of the Southern

District, which unfortunately I also sit on but would recuse myself from this one. That is likely what I would do, which may be consistent with what you are seeking. You haven't told me your bottom line.

MS. LUQUE: Your Honor, I will be brief. My bottom line -- I will consider doing that although I'm loathe to do it. What I am more interested in is causing the lawyers in this case to proceed with civility and to contact us about the issues before troubling the Court and causing my clients to incur additional expenses.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Your Honor, we reached out to Ms.

Luque. If you read the transcript, we called the transcript

committee. We have the email that said that they were directed

not to provide the transcript. We have an email from the court

reporter they cannot deny.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BARENTZEN: I have the email I sent her. I know exactly what I said.

THE COURT: Mr. Barentzen agrees that he said that he instructed the court reporter not to produce it to any requesters, I gather, other than the plaintiff unless he cleared it. I'm not troubled by that. But in terms of (a) Mr. Mohammedi and the other signers of the letter, your entitlement to the transcript, who pays for it if you're entitled to it, I want you folks to talk and we'll talk about it next month.

MR. BARENTZEN: The one thing I would ask your Honor,

(Adjourned)